towards private agencies working in the field of education is bearing fruit and that popular confidence is growing in respect of those institutions. Of the total population of the State, 10·95 per cent. were attending recognised schools, while, if the strength in unrecognised schools were also taken into account, the corresponding percentage would be 11·9. The percentage of pupils in recognised schools to the population of school-going age, calculated at the usual rate of 15 per cent. of the total population, rose from 67·9 to 72·8, and including the pupils of unrecognised institutions, from 78·3 to 82·4. There was no taluk, except Devicolam with a large floating population, which did not return a ratio of more than 50 per cent., and the figures undoubtedly reflect the highest credit on the Department. The High Range has now been formed into a separate District and the Department proposes to devote special attention to the expansion of education in the Devicolam taluk during the current year.

35. English Education.—The strength in His Highness the Maha Raja's College rose from 468 to 561. The Director has been asked to enquire into and report on the question of providing adequate accommodation for the increasing number of students who seek admission into the College. The demand for education in English having become insistent and the people having expressed their willingness to contribute towards the initial as well as the recurring expenditure involved in the opening of higher classes in departmental schools, Form IV was opened in the Kayankulam, Neyattinkara and Kottarakara schools, and Form V in the Shertallay school. Form IV was also opened in the Chavara and Shencottah schools, the latter being liberally endowed by Mr. S. Subrahmanya Karayalar, B. A. Higher forms were also opened in some private aided schools. A lower grade English school at Kotamangalam, and another for Mahomedans at Alleppey, were opened departmentally. The number of recognised English schools rose from 86 to 94 and their strength from 22,706 to 24,434. It is seen from the Director's report that, besides these, 18 private schools were conducted with departmental permission, though they were not actually recognised, and that 8 schools were run without such permission. As these schools, situated in 17 different taluks, are found to supply a real want, the Department has been asked to place them on a satisfactory footing and bring them under recognition, wherever possible. A scheme for the establishment of relief lower grade English schools was considered and decided upon. Government are glad to note the genuine and practical interest taken by the people in the spread of English education.

36. Vernacular Education.—The staff of Assistant Inspectors was further strengthened by the appointment of two more officers, the number of inspection districts being thus raised from 20 to 22. The number of Vernacular schools rose from 2,373 to 2,668 and their strength from 3,23,725 to 3,47,565. Class IX was opened in the Trivandrum, Quilon, Tiruvalla and Muvattupuzha Malayalam schools and Class VIII in the Kottar Tamil School. The number of schools brought under the system of partial recognition rose from 170 to 394. Rural schools increased in number from 15 to 45 and in strength from 479 to 2,019. Private rural schools were also opened during the year. It is gratifying to note that the system of rural schools is being appreciated by the people. The extension and improvement of school-buildings and the provision of noon-day meal to school children received special attention. The spread of Tamil education in purely Tamil taluks was encouraged.

37. Female Education.—The number of recognised institutions for girls increased from 343 to 352 and the number of girls under instruction from 1,01,288 to 1,13,997. The number of girls attending Colleges rose from 58 to 86 and those attending English schools from 3,019 to 3,348. There were 18 women students in the B. A. classes of the local Arts College, against 8 in 1092. An examination in Needle work qualifying for the appointment of Sewing mistresses was instituted, as also a Music Board for the guidance of the study of music in girls' schools.

38. Class Education.—Strenuous efforts were made for bringing under instruction more pupils belonging to the educationally backward communities and especially Malayala Brahmins, Ezhavas, Pulayas, Parayas, Mahomedans and Kuravas.

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Ample facilities were afforded by Government for the spread of literacy among these classes. The following statistics relating to the progress of education among certain typical classes will furnish interesting reading. The figures cover only recognised institutions.

Caste or Religion.	1085.	1089.	1092.	1093.
Malayala Brahmins ...	796	911	1,246	1,467
Ezhavas	24,502	23,895	45,429	51,114
Pulayas ...	2,392	2,017	10,913	17,753
Mahomedans	10,200	4,853	9,558	11,106
Parayas	1,729	1,097	4,955	6,795

As many as 2,048 schools had children of the depressed classes attending them, of which more than 1,000 schools admitted Pulaya and Paraya pupils for the first time in 1093, without any appreciable opposition from caste Hindus. The number of Ezhava girls under instruction was 5,267 and as many as 196 schools were open to them. The appointment of a Mahomedan inspecting officer was sanctioned. A Mahomedan Girls' school was opened at Pulankudiyirippu and women teachers were appointed in the Mahomedan Girls' schools at Kottar and Tiruvitamkode. Malayala Brahmin girls were also attending schools in larger numbers. Half-fee concessions under the Code have been extended to Maravas and Kaniyars.

39. Technical Education.—The number of recognised technical schools rose from 26 to 41 and their strength from 1,029 to 1,747. 33 of these were aided schools. The industries taught are weaving, embroidery, coir-making, matting, basket-making, rattan work, sugar manufacture, sundry works on ivory, horn, etc., fibre work and carpentry. The experiment initiated in 1092 of providing an industrial side to certain higher grade Vernacular schools worked well and there is a growing demand for similar provision in other schools.

40. Expenditure.—The gross expenditure on education rose from Rs. 20,65,254 to Rs. 22,21,674, as already stated, showing an increase of 7·5 per cent. The receipts amounted to Rs. 5,65,343 and the net expenditure to Rs. 16,56,331, giving an average of about annas 7½ per head of population. The net expenditure on English school education was Rs. 60,996, while that on Vernacular school education was Rs. 11,63,504. More than 70 per cent. of the net expenditure was thus incurred on primary education."

V. After the Address in English was read, copies of the Address, of the Administration Report for 1093 M. E., of the Memoranda of Subjects and of the Report on the Administration of the Agriculture and Fisheries Department for 1093 M. E., in English and in Malayalam, were distributed among the Members.

VI. Before adjourning the Assembly for the day, the Dewan presented, at the request of Mr. J. Pryde, the Assistant Recruiting Officer for Travancore, a gold medal to one Kunjuraman and a silver medal to one John in recognition of the good work done by them in connection with recruiting in the State. Sankara Pillai, to whom also a silver medal was to have been presented, was absent. Of these, the gold medal was awarded by Mr. C. Raman Tampi, B. A. & B. L., High Court Vakil, Quilon, and the two silver medals by Mr. T. K. Madhavan, Editor, *Desabhimani*, Quilon.

The Assembly adjourned at 1-15 P. M., to meet again the next day.

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